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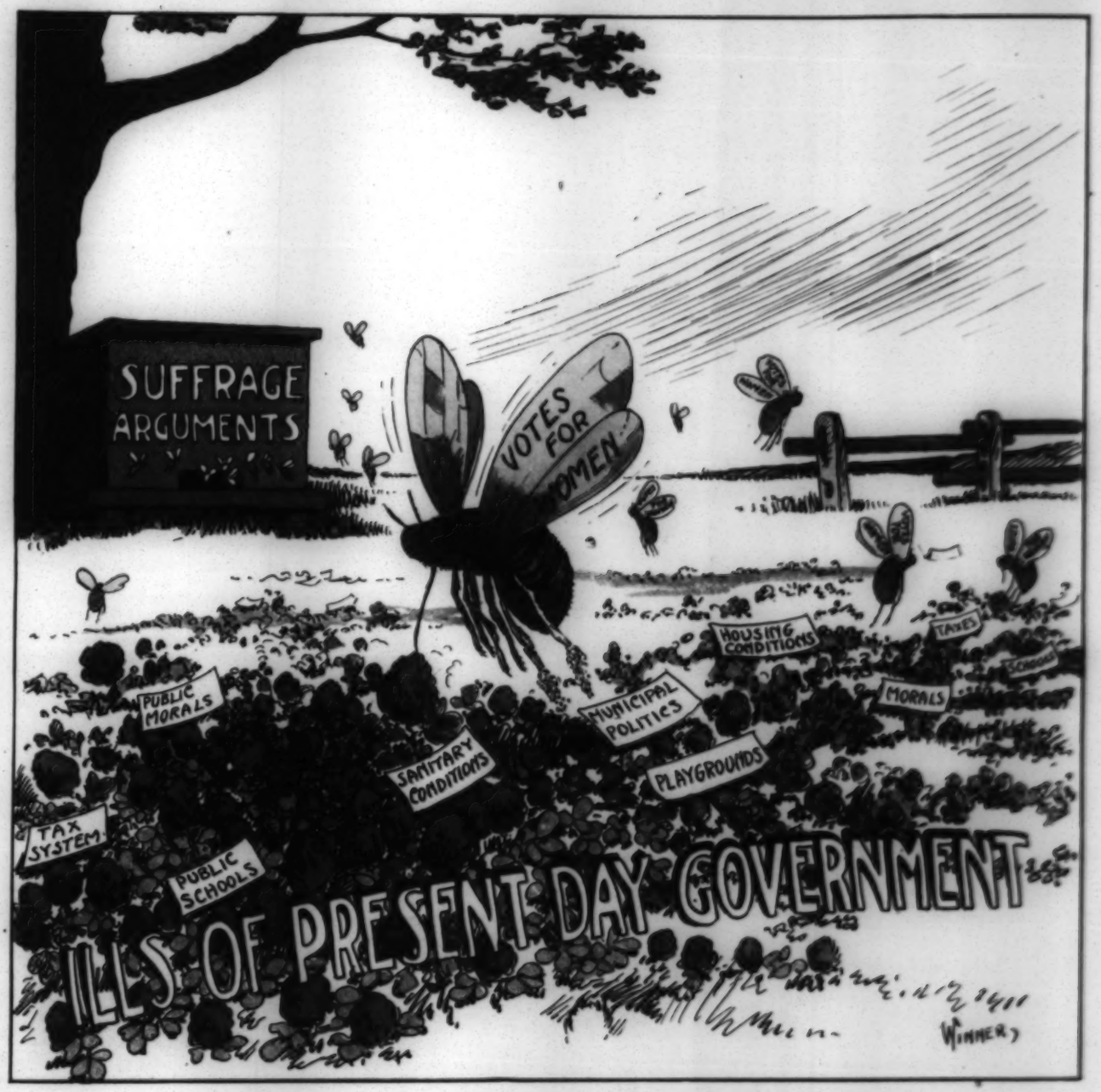
February 16, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870



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Let this be your *bit* toward the drive we are making for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW subscriptions to The WOMAN CITIZEN in 1918. Your *best* may take any other form you prefer. Our suggestions are—

(Continued on page 224)

VOTES FOR WOMEN

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

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The Woman Citizen

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February 16, 1918
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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917
Continuing the
WOMAN'S JOURNAL
Founded 1870
By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the
WOMAN VOTER
Founded 1910
By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the
NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS
Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE 65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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(Continued from page 222)

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G. ARNOLD SHAW PUBLISHER, NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

February 16, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Cause of States and Nations

"YOUR cause has become the cause of states and nations," wrote Senator Joseph M. Carey to Susan B. Anthony a quarter of a century ago. "Your success will form a theme for generations to come."

Susan B. Anthony has been dead a scant dozen years. Today, ninety-eight years from the date of her birth, states and nations, aye, and political parties, are indeed making her cause their cause, and a generation then unborn stands at the wide open gate of the new democracy which she sharply envisaged long before those of duller eyes could see it.

The fifty years of her life between 1850 and 1900 covered an intensive struggle not equaled in suffrage annals. Other great suffrage leaders of her time fought the good fight, too, but beside Miss Anthony they seemed divided. Husbands, homes, children made irresistible demands on their strength and time and energy. They were at once built up and torn down by engrossing personal interests. However better rounded women they may have been for their fuller personal adventures in life, they were assuredly the less dependable for speeches or conventions. Meantime, year after year, Miss Anthony stood immovable, expressing her remarkable personality and intelligence through the one avenue—suffrage work.

IT was early in her long and superb working life that she merged all personal interests in the one great interest of women's advancement. Let others have their families, their diversions. Hers the sterner part to stand for cause, uncomforted and undiverted. It was not so easy. Miss Anthony was a warm-hearted woman. Her affectionate outgoing toward parents, brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews proved that. But her singleness of purpose held her unwaveringly to the line.

No other leader was ever the suffrage cause incarnate as she was. Her very clothes were a part of it. She carried it on her broad shoulders as she carried her clothes there. Once, when she appeared in public without her little red shawl she noticed that the reporters at the press table down below her sat with folded arms looking glum and disgusted, pencil and paper unused before them.

"What's the matter, boys?" she asked.

"Where's the shawl?" they wanted to know. "No shawl, no reports."

They wanted her powerful personality intact, even to its accustomed outer trappings.

TO the very end she kept this strong personal hold on the country's interest, carrying it along with her, willy-nilly, past apathy, past hostility, past ridicule, on into friendliness, admiration and, finally, vivid sympathy and profound respect. Is it a good thing, or a terrible, one wonders, that Miss Anthony should have had to come through so much to the triumph that was foregone from the beginning? Was it really necessary that decayed eggs should have been thrown at her on the platform? Did those New York hoodlums really have to stone her in the streets? Had fate no gentler tool with which to grave those deep and touching lines of purpose, patience and forbearance that seamed her fine tired face at the end? Must these long and cruel fights ever be made in order to win states and nations to the cause of freedom? Shall we never learn? Is hidebound conservatism always to be dragged so reluctantly from its throne to hide its shamed face at last in the corner?

All that Miss Anthony worked for, all that she foresaw of the inevitable, has either come to pass or is on the eve of fulfilment today. Women are free of the old shackles that held them back from educational and economic opportunity. Personally they are no longer on a par with goods and chattels in many lands. Politically they are rising above criminals and idiots in almost all.

WOMAN suffrage has become the cause of states and nations. Its success is the theme of the hour, as it will be of the future. Meantime, it is a good season to turn to the *Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony* and refresh the mind with the old evidence of Miss Anthony's ever present significance to the suffrage cause. The biography, under the skilled workmanship of Ida Husted Harper, is one of those books that let the person written about shine through, without any of those obscuring veils that so often pass for interpretation.

A Great Birthday Present

IF those who have gone before know anything of what is happening here, nothing could please Miss Anthony more than the granting of woman suffrage in England just a few days before her birthday—nothing except the granting of the ballot to women in the United States; and that is already in sight. The news of the enfranchisement of six million British women comes as a splendid birthday present to Miss Anthony and to Dr. Shaw.

Our warmest congratulations go out to the host of brave women in England, Scotland and Ireland, who for so many years have worked and sacrificed for this result; and to that other host of just and chivalrous men who have stood by them in the fight. There will be a better world in England hereafter for both men and women—and for children most of all. A. S. B.

An Elegant Bouquet for Dr. Shaw

SOMETIMES things fall out as they should. It was, for instance, eminently fitting that Great Britain should choose early February as the time for the final passage of woman suffrage. And it was just as fitting that Democrats and Republicans should choose this week for an endorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. All told, it makes an elegant birthday bouquet for Dr. Shaw.

That peerless leader celebrated her seventy-first birthday on February 14, covered with honor and glory and the love and admiration of an entire continent. As head of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defence, and Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A., she stands today, at 71, at the apex of her distinction, more useful to the cause of woman and the cause of country than ever before in her long career of usefulness.

The *Woman Citizen* extends to her its congratulations on the great suffrage triumphs in which she has been so urgent a factor, and begs her to have a great many more birthdays.

American Democracy and British

THE tangle of the press situation over the despatches from England with regard to the Lords' passage of the Representation of the People Bill, seems to have been reliably unraveled into the fact that the Bill was passed by the Lords and received the King's sanction on February 6. This is the historic bill which carries the woman suffrage clause and which, by becoming law, enfranchises 6,000,000 British women.

The great victory not only engages the joyful sympathy of American women but renews confidence that the United States Senate will prove itself at least as democratic as the British House of Lords and vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment by a great majority.

How can it refuse?

The world standard is before it. And not even the question of party platform instruction can longer be used as an obstructionist argument. The Democratic National Committee offers a new plank in its resolution of endorsement of the Amendment, passed Monday. That endorsement, taken in connection with the Administration's open espousal of the measure, leaves no plank for Democrats to stand on in opposition.

The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, in session in St. Louis, passed a resolution endorsing the suffrage amendment on Tuesday. Undoubtedly Democrats, and Republicans, all will rally now to this new clarion call of their leaders and the Amendment fight is won.

It's time it was won.

Who ever would have supposed that British lords could be more swiftly and graciously democratic than everyday American men?

England Is Strengthened

MISS ANTHONY would have rejoiced in the English victory, not only on abstract grounds, as a huge step towards that fair play for women which was her lifelong hope, but also for the solid practical good that it will do. The King, announcing that he had signed the bill, went on to say:

"It will enable the nation, the unity of which has been so marked a characteristic of the war, to continue in the not less arduous work of reconstruction in the times of peace."

It is when the time of reconstruction comes that women's gifts for mothering and nursing will be most needed. Then the nation whose women's hands have been untied will have a distinct advantage—just as women can help more in the Western nations than they can in China, with their feet bound.

"We are living at a time when citizenship and all that it means are very present in our thoughts. There is no possible antagonism between ideals of citizenship in men and women; the ideal for both is based on love and sacrifice. No doubt we have all been asking ourselves how their previous education and training have fitted women to fulfill the duties of citizenship. I take a somewhat optimistic view of the answer. In the world at large, we see society controlled and influenced by two contending principles—competition and coöperation. In the business world, in politics, in many professions, in the relations between different countries, competition gets the upper hand. In the home, on the contrary, and in a few other places, the spirit of coöperation, of mutual helpfulness, and the protection of the weak, prevails over the spirit of competition. At home we do not snatch the best place, or the best food, or the most comfortable chair, regardless of what others have, or have to go without. I am far from saying that there are not uses in the spirit of competition; but it seems to me that we are rather overdone with it in our public life, and that the addition to the electorate of a group of citizens whose main practical education has been in the home, will have its uses; for no one would deny that in the education of practical life the home and all it stands for loom larger in the lives of women than they do in the lives of men. In so far as this is true, the domestic experience of women is no bad preparation for the duties of citizenship, and a mother's love is no bad schooling for the love of country"—so wrote Millicent Garrett Fawcett, able leader of British suffragists, to the statesmen of England a few weeks ago.

Let our United States Senators bear these things in mind when they vote on the suffrage amendment. A. S. B.

Psycho-analyzing the Age Question

PUTTING to work the Freudian theory of submerged motivation, it now turns out that men's desire to conceal their own ages must have been responsible for the constant joke that women won't tell the truth on this question. At least the acute observation of the chairman of the Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party points that way.

"I sat three hours in one of the polling places," testified Mrs. Tiffany, "and in that time three men came in, ranging in age from 58 to 60, who all said they were 50. I couldn't help saying to some of the men in the place: 'This seems to be a human, not a female, trait, doesn't it?' And they admitted it. There was only one woman, who, owning up to 53 privately, did not wish it to be made known, because her husband believed her five years younger."

If such a hoary-headed theme for the joke-smith as woman's reluctance to tell her age turns out to be a myth, what may not happen to the old reliable afraid-of-a-mouse story, or even to the "hysterical-woman-and-children" head line which has been so long on the job that it runs like a fire horse and jumps into place at the top of the news column every time there is an accident?

If the Freudian wish to conceal their own ages makes men attribute the same desire to women, perhaps an ingrowing desire to jump on a chair when a mouse scampers out, or a fear they may scream in an accident, makes them declare that women always do these things. At any rate this theory sounds like the real thing in psycho-analysis.

Circumstances Alter Cases

ANOTHER amusing instance of inconsistency is the attitude of the leading anti-suffragists toward the few New York men in Congress who voted against submitting the suffrage amendment, and toward the larger number from Massachusetts who voted for it. The Massachusetts members who voted according to their own convictions, and not according to the vote of their state, are denounced by leading antis on the ground that it was their duty to "represent their state"; but those New York Congressmen who defied the verdict of their state are acclaimed by the same antis as moral heroes.

Either Congressmen are in duty bound to vote as their states voted, or they are not. According to these antis, they are so bound if their states voted no, but not if their states voted yes.

As a matter of fact, no Massachusetts member of Congress knows how his state stands on the question today. In 1915 New York defeated suffrage by 214,984 majority—the largest adverse majority ever given in any state; yet in two years the state swung completely over; in Oregon a constitutional amendment for equal suffrage was defeated at the polls in 1910 and carried in 1912. All over the country, and all over the world, the sentiment on this question is changing. But Senator Wadsworth, if he votes no, will defy the opinion expressed by his state only four months since.

A. S. B.

Briefs for Suffrage

"THE Senate cannot decline to take this step (passage of the Federal Amendment) without dishonoring America in the eyes of the world's free peoples. If it rejects the Amendment, it will give the sound of mockery to every word we utter in defense of liberty and self-government."—*Post*, Chicago.

"PRESIDENT WILSON, in coming out for national suffrage for women, has completely changed his former attitude. . . . Let the Democratic Party take a hint from the changed attitude of the President."—*News*, Tacoma.

"THE passage by the House is a great victory for woman suffrage, the greatest victory for the principle that has yet been achieved. . . . The country, it seems clear, has reached the conclusion that this thing is right, and when that attitude of mind is established in the United States the thing has to be done."—*Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis.

"BY the end of next year the women of this free land will be enjoying the freedom they should have had years ago, and they have just cause to be proud of the intelligent campaign they have waged. The entire country is proud of the fact that its women are coming into their own, and congratulates them on their victory."—*Nashville-Tennessean*.

MEN voters having proved notorious slackers in getting to the polls, Mr. George W. Perkins, of New York, wants voting made compulsory. He advocates laws that will compel a man to cast his vote, and if he does not cast it he should be fined in increasing amounts, and possibly with some other form of punishment, until he does cast it. Mr. Perkins says if a man were told, "If you don't go and vote tomorrow you will have to pay $2 the first time and the second time you will have to pay $10," he would come out and vote.

We have an idea that it is not going to be necessary to penalize New York women in order to get them to vote.

IN the nine months of warfare the United States has enrolled many yeowomen in the Navy. In England they are an innovation, says the *Bulletin* of the N. A. W. S. S. "We are not surprised—not really. We always expected her, and here she comes—the girl in navy blue. The Women's Royal Naval Service is beginning to clamor for volunteers. It wants women . . . . women . . . . and still more women to relieve men who have been till now employed on shore duties. The new service is, of course, to have a uniform of its own. Its work will all be directly connected with the Royal Navy, but will not as yet include work in Admiralty Departments and other civil establishments under the Admiralty. Dame Katherine Furse has accepted the post of Director of Women's Royal Naval Service. She will administer the service under the Second Sea Lord, and will be responsible for the supervision of its members both off and on duty."

Democracy at Home and Abroad

SIX million British women joined the ranks of the enfranchised on Thursday of last week!

Curiously, the press of the country failed to get, or heed, the great news. The Associated Press maintains that the story went out on their wires. Not a paper in New York carried it, so far as could be ascertained, until the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which received the word through the courtesy of the *Christian Science Monitor*, began tracing the story. Every New York newspaper office interviewed reported that no such story had come in. It is to be remembered, of course, that the Tuscania's sinking had so burdened the cables that a great deal of vital importance was crowded off the service of the wires. Days ago, the *Woman Citizen* cabled to Mrs. Fawcett, imploring her to send direct word by cable at its expense the moment the bill passed third reading in the House of Lords. No answer has ever come and it is doubtful if Mrs. Fawcett ever received the cabled request. But it remains a surprising fact that news of so wide-reaching significance should have failed of its connection with the metropolitan newspapers.

IT was the New York *Evening Post* that finally succeeded in verifying the story from the Associated Press and gave the substance of it to the *Woman Citizen*. It was dated February 6 and read in effect:

"A little clash between the House of Commons and the House of Lords occurred today over the acceptance of the Lords' amendment to the Representation of the People bill, and for a time the fate of the bill was endangered. A compromise was urged, however, whereby proportional representation will be tried in a hundred constituencies selected by special commissioners, and whereby the principle of the alternate vote was struck out of the bill altogether. As amended, the bill received the King's signature and becomes law today"—thus securing to about six million British women, over thirty, full suffrage rights.

This means that the British women's fifty-year struggle is over. It means that the British Upper House, Britain's stronghold of conservatism, has declared for democracy.

It means that British lords have beaten plain American citizens to the goal of democracy.

AS Mrs. Catt said when she was told that the cable was bringing in word of the final triumph of the Representation of the People bill: "There are few American women whose hearts will not fill with rejoicing at the liberation of the British women from their fifty years' struggle for enfranchisement.

"But in every American woman's heart there is bound to be, too, a tincture of deep humiliation, for she knows that her own country, the great mother of republics, should have taken the lead in the extension of the suffrage to women. The British have seized the precedence and so it is Great Britain, not America, that will pass into history as taking the lead in this great question of democracy. America cannot now dispute place with her, and in the years to come, when there will be not one anti-suffragist left in America, our children's children are going to read with puckered brow of this transposition in the democratic leadership of the world. And the conundrum that our children's children will be asking our children will be, how could American congressmen let British lords outstrip them in the race for true democracy?

"In view of what Great Britain has done it is unbelievable and unthinkable that the United States Senate will not pass the Federal Suffrage Amendment by a tremendous majority when it comes before that body for a vote. The remarkable thing is not that the United States should be about to take favorable action at this time, but that there should be a single American in Congress to vote against this measure which stands for democracy."

It is interesting to note while thrilling with the British women's triumph that America was the mother-country so far as woman suffrage was concerned. The suffrage association in Great Britain grew out of an article which was printed in the *Westminster Review* by Mrs. John Stuart Mill, then Mrs. Taylor, an article which told of a woman's rights convention held in America in 1850. That article engaged the attention of John Stuart Mill, who introduced a bill in the House of Commons in 1867, to extend the suffrage to women. The women of Great Britain, therefore, will celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of their struggle for political enfranchisement with final victory, while American women still await the opening door.

One of Very Many

SENATOR SHERMAN of Illinois last week presented "a petition on woman suffrage from citizens of Normal, Ill., which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. It is one of very many that I have received. I do not present the others, but I submit this as a fair sample of those I have received."

Similar to Numerous Others

IT was noteworthy that it was a Florida Senator, Senator Fletcher, who last week presented to the Senate "a communication in the nature of a petition. As it is very brief and similar to numerous others I have received, I ask that it be printed in the *Record*."

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

NEW SMYRNA, FLA., January 31, 1918.

SENATOR FLETCHER, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am writing to ask you to do all in your power to secure the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The women of Florida, the women who are doing all in their power to aid the Government—in the Red Cross, food conservation, thrift stamps, Liberty Loan, etc.—they are the women that ask you, as their Senator, to support the Suffrage Amendment.

Hoping this will receive your earnest attention and that you will have the interest of the women of Florida at heart, that we may be proud of the stand our Senator takes in this great question.

Please have this read into the *Congressional Record*.

Democrats Urge Senate to Pass Suffrage Bill

IMMEDIATE passage by the Senate of the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage was urged in a resolution adopted Monday by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, after a referendum to the members of the entire committee. The action, administration leaders believe, will hasten the favorable consideration of the amendment by the Senate.

Vance McCormick, the chairman, led in the support of the resolution. Before taking action the Executive Committee referred consideration of the Amendment to the full committee by wire. By Monday 28 states had voted for and 14 against. Six had not reported.

This is the text of the Resolution:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee after a referendum vote of the members of the National Committee representing the forty-eight states, and in pursuance thereof, does hereby endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage, and urges favorable action thereon by the United States Senate."

Similar far-sighted action was taken by the Republican National Committee in session in St. Louis this week.

With greatest hope for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Yours truly,

HANNAH DETWILER BONNET.

It Is Urged

ON January 31st Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, on the floor of the Senate asked permission to have the following telegram inserted in the *Congressional Record* which was granted:

DENVER, COLO.

Hon. CHARLES S. THOMAS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Woman suffrage has been very beneficial to the State of Colorado and its citizenship. I think it a just and wise move to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the Nation.

JULIUS C. GUNTER,

Governor of Colorado.

Suffrage an Asset

IN discussing the recent vote in Congress, the Republican papers have all emphasized the fact that the Republicans gave suffrage a majority of 165 to 33, while the Democrats gave it a majority of only 104 to 102. The Democratic papers, on the other hand, make much of President Wilson's recommendation, and point out that without his support the measure would not have passed. The tone of the press comment proves anew that nowadays woman suffrage is recognized as an asset. Just as in the case of the New York victory, everybody wishes now to claim the credit of it.

Meanwhile, the Senate and the State Legislatures have yet to vote on the question, so there is still plenty of credit to be gathered in.

A. S. B.

The Woman Question in Rumania

RUMANIA also is in line for political freedom. While there is as yet no suggestion of woman suffrage, such stepping stones as lead to real democracy in all countries are being laid down. Within the past month Rumania has made sweeping electoral changes. According to a published interview with Alexandre Rubin, director of the press bureau of the newly established Rumanian legation in Washington, the old three-class system of voting is abolished. By this system the great landed proprietors, the intellectuals and clergy, and the commons and peasantry, each chose a part of the members of parliament. The handful of feudal barons or landlords and the few clergy and highly educated professional people, combining their forces, had absolute control of the state.

Fifty voters of the lowest group of the third class had less to say about Rumanian elections than one landowner. Below the commons and the peasantry there was a class of citizens with no vote at all and the Jews of Rumania were denied all citizen rights.

All this is now swept aside and King Ferdinand has announced his signature to a new franchise bill giving universal and equal manhood suffrage and granting citizenship to the Rumanian Jews.

RUMANIAN women are not without their sponsors, and the near approach of municipal suffrage is predicted by Mr. Rubin, who has just written to *The Woman Citizen* to say:

"The feminist argument is not without its number of partisans amongst us. Voices have been raised from time to time among our politicians and public men in favor of women.

"More lately still, at the Parliament of Jassy, on the occasion of the electoral reforms bill instituting universal suffrage, a deputy, vice-president of the Chamber, demanded that women should also be admitted to vote for the representatives of the people and to be elected in our political assemblies.

"THE President of the Council, M. Jean Bratiano, expressed much sympathy for the question raised by the speaker and declared that women should first be admitted to the municipal elections. If this initiation of Rumanian women to public affairs succeeded, as one has every reason to hope, women ought then to be put on a footing of perfect political equality.

"The public spirit in Rumania, open to all progress and to all liberty, would not know how, in effect, to be hostile to the extension of political rights to the feminine sex.

"It goes without saying that, for the moment, the attention of our statesmen will be solicited before everything else, to the multiple problems, otherwise imperative, which will be settled after the war.

"But without doubt the Rumanian woman's hour will come also.

"I SHARE entirely, madame, your view as to the legitimacy and absolute desirability of the participation of the American women in public affairs. Even though a stranger, perhaps I may be permitted, in a country of so great toleration as America, to join my admiration to the universal admiration spontaneously evoked by the American woman, who is so superiorly endowed and remains so essentially feminine even in her virile virtues.

"Believing that great thoughts, fecund ideas, come from the heart, I feel that the intervention of women in the government of the people will bring to it a larger spirit of humanity. The active part the American woman has taken in the foundation and the growth of the United States has created for her a particular title to political recognition and given clear proof of her political maturity."

Backing Bills at Albany

THE New York State Woman Suffrage Party is keeping vigilant watch over all legislation introduced at Albany. The Party has two main points in its legislative policy—to support bills introduced by organizations, which have been organized to deal with the subjects involved, rather than to initiate such legislation, and to postpone all initiative legislation until after the Federal Amendment has been passed by the United States Senate and ratified by the New York Legislature. To acquaint all the leaders of the Party with the legislative situation and the stand taken by the organization on various bills and measures, the State Party, under the direction of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, is issuing a fortnightly bulletin covering, in concise form, the entire situation.

SOME of the bills which have the backing of the State Party are: a bill to equalize the inheritance of husband and wife, and of the mother and father; a bill to permit women to serve as jurors; the Wagner bill, creating a state wage commission of three members to be appointed by the governor.

Other bills which have the backing of the State Party, all of which are not yet introduced, are the Women's Trade Union League Eight-Hour bill; the "Strong bills," providing for reform in charity boards, and the bills of the Child Labor Committee.

THE State Party vigorously opposes the Brown bill, which seeks to abolish all protection as to hours of labor, hazardous employment of women and age limit of children. The Party urges an active protest against this destructive measure. Other bills designed to destroy the constructive legislation giving protection to women are assailed by the State Party with vigor. The abolishment of the Parole Commission is also opposed.

Believing it to be against the best interests of all, the suffragists oppose the bill which would provide separate polling places for men and women and ballots marked "Woman's Ballot" and "Man's Ballot." The repeal of the Centralized School Law is opposed.

A PART of the legislative bulletin is devoted to notes and remarks on all measures interesting the women. Just as courses in general citizenship were carried on by the State Suffrage Party, so the legislative bulletin is a practical course in the legislative branch of government and should do much to awaken and hold the attention of New York women to the Albany program.

Good Work for the Senate

CHARLES R. CRANE is the latest prominent Democrat to urge the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. In a statement made public through the National American Woman Suffrage Association, he sets forth his belief that it will be a good work for the Senate to pass the amendment.

"The cause of woman suffrage is one in which I take keen interest, as part of the cause of democracy," says Mr. Crane. "I believe that democracy will be furthered by the adoption of the federal suffrage route as the quickest and fairest expedient for establishing woman suffrage, and I think the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by the Senate would be a good work."

The Family of Nations

IN President Wilson's recent utterance on equal suffrage, his reference to the "family of nations" was not misplaced. Since the war began Denmark, Canada, Iceland, England and Russia have all given women the ballot, and Austria-Hungary seems to be on the point of following suit.

Susan B. Anthony's Birthday at Suffrage House

IN commemoration of the 98th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, acknowledged by American suffragists as the greatest of their leaders, the weekly tea at National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island Avenue, was set for Friday of this week, February 15, instead of Wednesday.

Of particular interest on this occasion, as contrasting the present-day status of women with the past of Miss Anthony's lifetime, was the presence, as guest of honor, of Dean Helen Taft of Bryn Mawr College, daughter of ex-President Taft, who was on the program for an informal talk.

THE hostess of the afternoon was Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, who was assisted by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip and other members of the hostesses' committee, of which she is chairman. At the tea table were Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony of Kansas, whose husband is Susan B. Anthony's nephew; Mrs. F. E. Warren of Wyoming, Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, Mrs. Harry S. New of Indiana, Miss Mabel Stone of Missouri, and Mrs. Irvine Lenroot of Wisconsin. Assisting at the tea table were the Misses Curtis, Miss Etta Taylor, Miss Leah Miller, Misses Grace and Dorothy Shallenberger, Miss Goodall, Miss Opal Hilliard, and Miss Mattis.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, friend and associate of Susan B. Anthony for years, provided souvenirs of the occasion bearing the following quotation from the beloved leader:

"TO desire liberty for oneself is a natural instinct, possessed alike by all men; but to be willing to accord liberty to another is the result of education, of self-discipline, of the practice of the Golden Rule. Therefore we ask that the question of equality of rights for women shall be decided by the selected men of the nation in Congress and the picked men of the several states in their respective Legislatures."

Susan B. Antho

AS A YOUNG WOMAN

The Gift of Prescience

SUSAN B. ANTHONY had the indefinable gift of prescience, as Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has pointed out in the story of Miss Anthony's forecasting the death of Frances Willard. Her vision ran ahead of events. This is why she was protagonist in so many phases of women's progress. She ran the gamut of militancy when the militant deed fitted the case like a glove. Militancy *per se* would not have interested her. Her own psychological adjustments were of so high a potency that she measured with a subtle skill the reactions to be produced.

She made a spectacular and dramatic test of the Fourteenth Amendment at a time when the Fourteenth Amendment was at the testing period. It had been tried out for the negro; she tried it for woman.

It was a theory of government which was on trial, not a person, and out of the tangles of sordid personal bitterness against her as a woman, emerged the struggle for supremacy of national citizenship.

In a very real way it was the right of the nation to grant suffrage to women which was the protagonist in the drama of 1872 when Susan B. Anthony was haled before a court of male citizens to answer for being a female person.

ONE of the lawyers concerned in the trial of the election inspectors who permitted her to vote said that if she had "won her case on its merits, it would have revolutionized the suffrage of the country and enfranchised every woman in the United States. There never was a trial in the country of one-half the importance of this of Miss Anthony."

And Miss Anthony had the clear vision to see it. She pre-empted "first times" for women.

She published a woman suffrage paper, "The Revolution," whose motto was, "Men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less." It was a weekly, price $2 a year; and its editors were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. Miss Anthony was its proprietor. It was almost the size of *The Woman Citizen*.

THIS was not the first woman's rights paper, as Mrs. Bloomer's "Lily" and Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis's "Una" preceded "The Revolution." It was the first paper of special prominence and it used all the modern methods of printing and circulation; and it initiated innovations. Girl newsies are still so much of an innovation that when *The Woman Citizen* is hawked by them on the streets on parade days, etc., people watch with interest. Girl "newsies," dressed in red and green uniforms, with netted bags in which to carry their papers, sold "The Revolution" in the streets of New York nearly fifty years ago. You had to be born early to get ahead of your "Aunt Susan."

When the periodical failed, as it did, partly because Miss Anthony would not lower her standards of paper, print and make-up, she herself assumed its debt of $10,000, accepting no help from bankruptcy laws, and paid every dollar of it.

MISS ANTHONY directed the first Congressional hearing ever given to women on January 26, 1869, as she had directed the first legislative hearing in 1854.

Measures used for reaching legislators in 1916 and 1917 were forestalled by Miss Anthony. In this way:

She made a canvass of every county of New York in the interests of her petition to the Legislature. She had a copy of Mrs. Stanton's

A Younger Woman to an Older

By Florence Ripley Mastin

To Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

SO—Victory at last,
Over the top
Our yellow banners go!
Glamour is in
The golden air—
A great joy shakes
Our pulses.
Yet—the sunset
Holds the richness.
We, the young,
May never know
The dauntless will that
Held the falling sky,
The faith that marked
The invisible climbing stars,
The love that never
Broke the handclasp.
Ah! The bitter glory
We, the young,
May never know—
We of the joyful heart
May never know!

ay, Protagonist

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, CO-WORKER WITH SUSAN B. ANTHONY. HER IMPRESSIVE INTELLECT AND BRILLIANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS WERE AMONG THE MOST NOTABLE ASSETS OF THE SUFFRAGE CAUSE IN EARLIER DAYS.

Promethean Song

O GOD! To have helped half humanity rise in the sun!
If age cometh soft over youth, I will care not nor sigh.
To fight to unbind women's minds, give full strength, to have won!
That memory springing will dance in a smile, if I die!

My neighbor was weary with rain and her house and the wars;
But glad with my message I ran with the wind and the rain,
Through snow and through summer I knocked at a thousand shut doors,
"O women, awaken! and know that you labor in vain!

"For what is the wisdom of loving the children at home,
Of feeding, and mending, and soothing, and brushing their hair,
And ceasing to love them, except for a dream, when they roam?
For wisdom of mothers is impotent, mocked at, elsewhere."

"I know," spake the woman with child, "I am learning from life,"
"I know," said the house-bound, her eyes like a dull, dusty pane,
"We toil for the half of a loaf," cried the laborer's wife,
"I know," moaned the aged, "my sons, in their beauty, are slain."

They took each the hand of the other: I saw them uprise.
Their victory won, they have won for all women of earth.
O God! If a blindness should strike down the joy of my eyes,
Still shall I rejoice, being part of that struggle and birth.

FLORENCE CROSS KITCHELT.

magnificent address on the rights of women to joint guardianship of their children laid on each legislator's desk. She circulated 50,000 of them throughout the state. She addressed the Assembly and the Senate on the question of the justice of women's possession of their own wages and guardianship of their own children. She presented 10,000 petitions for this womanly plea, and the legislators, running true to anti-suffrage type, shouted then, as later, that these were "unsexed women setting at defiance the divine law which declares man and wife to be one." In the wife's possession of her own wages, the mother's guardianship of her own children, these logical gentlemen saw "a species of legalized adultery."

THE Fifteenth Amendment had opened the eyes of women like Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton to the possibility of Federal adjustment of the woman suffrage question. Together these women blocked out the Federal plan of work and adhered to it from 1869 on. The National Woman Suffrage Association came into existence to carry this out.

The Republican National Convention was memorialized in Chicago in June, 1868, and the National Democratic Convention in Tammany Hall on July 4. The two great suffrage leaders presented the memorial in person, and the Chicago *Republican* reported that Miss Anthony's "advent was with thunders, not of applause, but of scorn of a degenerate masculinity." Her request for enfranchisement of women was received with "a bestial roar of laughter. . . . Sex—the sex of women—was the subject of this infernal scorn."

MISS ANTHONY, Mrs. Stanton and Matilda Joslyn Gage were joint protagonists of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment as it stands today. It was long called the Sixteenth Amendment because it was modeled on the Fifteenth and was expected to be passed promptly. It was drawn up in 1878 and based on the simple wording of the Fifteenth Amendment upon the advice of the friends of suffrage in the Congress, some of the best constitutional lawyers in the United States. When it was passed by the House of Representatives, forty years to a day after its first presentation, it was without the change of a word.

Miss Anthony was first to say that women all over the United States would vote by 1920, a prophesy now on the eve of fulfillment—almost uncanny evidence of Miss Anthony's prescience.

Many Other "Firsts"

IN the overshadowing fulness of her influence on suffrage, the world forgets that Miss Anthony was the prototype in many fields. Her biographer says of her, "She was first in almost everything women have ever done."

She was chairman of a committee in 1852 to call a woman's State Temperance Convention. At the men's State Temperance Society, comprised largely of clergymen, the women delegates were called by one eloquent divine, "a hybrid species, half man and half woman, belonging to neither sex." Another clergyman in 1853, called the women brave enough to join a temperance society, "the scum of the convention."

Hers was the first woman's voice in all history ever to be heard in a teachers' convention. At a state convention in Rochester in 1853, she had to stand a half hour waiting for the male members to wrangle out the question of her right to speak, although women constituted four-fifths of the teaching profession.

The incident ended in the adoption of a resolution recognizing the right of female teachers to the deliberations of the convention and a pledge to endeavor to raise the standard of pay for women.

MISS ANTHONY made speeches on co-education in 1858, out of which grew the Cornell idea.

She was among the great speakers on social purity, although she was forever being assailed as a believer in dangerous feminism. The cries raised against her, she characterized in a letter to Mrs. Stanton as "but the noise and dust of the wagon bringing the harvest home."

(*Continued on page 236*)

Portraits of Pioneers

An Historic Susan B. Anthony Club

HENRIETTA G. MOORE

REVEREND HENRIETTA G. MOORE has never known the time when she was not a suffragist. She just always was, always has been and always will be, and so on down the conjugation. Miss Moore can view the present great progress of suffrage and know that she has been a part—a vital part—in the big victory, because she helped lay the foundation which made the triumph of today possible.

In the days of Susan B. Anthony, or Saint Susan B. Anthony, as Miss Moore calls her, Miss Moore, then a very young girl, was to be found on the front seat at the suffrage gatherings over which the great leader presided.

Miss Moore was just fifteen years of age when she became a teacher in the public schools of Ohio. But all the time her heart was going out to temperance and suffrage, and always there was the desire to be a part of the great movements. In response to insistent demands that she become a platform advocate of these two causes, Miss Moore forsook teaching for the new field of endeavor. "Her word pictures are remarkable," "An eloquent address," "One of America's most brilliant women on the platform," ran the press comments the country over in those days.

ORDAINED as a minister in the Universalist Church in 1891, Miss Moore was afterwards a trustee of Buchtel College at Akron and of the American Temperance University at Harriman, Tennessee.

Miss Moore had the honor to be the first woman elected to the board of education in Springfield, Ohio, following the granting of school suffrage to the women of that state. Another "first honor" may be claimed by Miss Moore. In 1895 she was made temporary chairman of the Ohio Prohibition State Convention, being the first woman in the nation ever called to such a position. Her address was declared a masterpiece.

"I have lost friends and positions because of my suffrage views," writes Miss Moore from California, "but suffrage was such a basic idea with me from the beginning of my life that it never really cost me any effort or required any courage for me to stand for it against all opposition."

TWENTY-ONE years from the date of its founding, a club which bore the honored name of Susan B. Anthony celebrated its 21st birthday at the home of the president and one of the founders, Mrs. Mary Simpson Sperry, 2100 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, and terminated its existence as a club on that date, which was October 22, 1917. *Sine die* was written on the closing page of the secretary's book with the understanding that if any necessity arose for the calling of a meeting the call would come, but not otherwise.

The club was founded immediately after the defeat of equal suffrage in California in 1896. Many hearts, less brave, would have succumbed when they saw the overwhelming majority against the measure, but not these women. Their forefathers knew not defeat in 1776; nor they in 1896; so this club was formed on October 22nd, 1896, in San Francisco, with the following original members: Ellen A. Sargent, Mary Simpson Sperry, Laura L. White, Agnes M. Manning, Mary Wood Swift, Florence C. Moore, Frances A. Dean, Cornelia K. Brown, H. S. Clayton, Lucy A. Coulson, Katie E. Ruser, Georgiana C. Ord Holloday, Mrs. G. Oulson, president, and Eliza D. Keith, treasurer and secretary.

These women, together with later members of this famous club, were among the foremost women in the state of California; e.g., Mrs. Ellen A. Sargent, whose husband was A. A. Sargent, a man well known in the political world as ambassador to Germany and United States Senator from California; while in the latter position he introduced the now well-known Susan B. Anthony Amendment, under date of January 10, 1878. Mrs. Sargent was a lovable and brilliant woman. Mrs. Mary Simpson Sperry's name is known from Del Norte to San Diego, her husband having been an early pioneer and founder of the famous Sperry Flour Mills; Mrs. Sperry was an organizer and financier of proved ability.

MRS. NELLIE HOLBROOK BLINN, another member, was an actress whose playing of Hamlet is not yet forgotten. She understood the political world and worked in it for the benefit of the suffrage cause. Mrs. A. H. Lisack, still another member, was the mother of a West Point officer made famous by his inventions; Mrs. Lisack worked in army circles for suffrage. Mrs. Ballantine, prominent in the club's annals, was a daughter of Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House for many years; Mrs. Ballantine aided much in lobby work at the state capital, Sacramento.

Mrs. Mary Wood Swift's husband had been Minister to Japan. She was an active member, taking Mrs. Mary Simpson Sperry's place as president of the club when Mrs. Sperry became president of the State Suffrage Association.

The club, all through its history, kept up a continuous propaganda for suffrage. The activities were somewhat lessened at times by the necessary departure for a while of some prominent member, such as Mrs. Swift's long trip to the East and Mrs. Sperry's absence of nearly a year during her trip around the world. However, they were working for suffrage wherever they were. They were simply so imbued with it that they could not help it. When the campaign of 1911 started there were twenty-six amendments on the ballot to be voted for and this club of women knew then that their hour of opportunity had arrived. Former campaigns had shorn them of any fond delusions in regard to an easy victory; they knew that it was only through painful effort, grim energy and resolute endeavor that the inestimable boon of equal suffrage was to be gained.

NO sleeping on the past now. The campaign was started carefully. Deliberately building better this time, for the years of defeat had taught them much, money, that commodity that does so much, was raised. When funds ran low bazaars were given in many a magnificent home, where things were both made and sold. Mrs. Sperry, even on her trip to Tehati, carried her knitting with her and knitted baby socks which were raffled off aboard ship for a fancy price and the money given to suffrage. Women denied themselves new bonnets and fine raiment to give the money for the coming campaign. Organization had been carried on so thoroughly and so well done that the opposition woke up and hired speakers and bands. But the suffrage cause had the better talent. At its call came forth Gail Laughlin from Denver, and Helen Greeley from New York. Every club did something. The College Suffrage Club of the University of California gave a suffrage play which was a great success. At last when that fateful day of October 10th, 1911, arrived, it seemed as if everything that could be done or said for suffrage had been done.

WHEN the night of October 10th closed down and the flash lights from the *Chronicle, Examiner, Call* and *Bulletin* commenced to give the returns, returns which constantly piled up a majority against suffrage, many a woman went home stricken with the bitterness of defeat. The opposition openly rejoiced, then grew strangely silent as the "cow country" began to come forward with a majority for suffrage in nearly every town and hamlet in the state. That majority mounted and mounted until at last it was plain that suffrage had been won for the state of California.

Those days of waiting, so fraught with hopes and fears, it is impossible for any woman in that club to forget. When the suffrage victory was assured all the clubs held a celebration, but they beat no drums, they waved no banners in the face of their defeated foe; they showed their generosity in their hour of triumph.

While all the other suffrage clubs were closing up their books and disbanding, the Susan B. Anthony Club discussed the advisability of doing likewise, but just across the line were Oregon and Nevada calling for aid, so by the advice of the then president, Mrs. Sperry, whose courage and energy were illimitable, the club took a new lease of life. Mrs. Sperry remained president, ably assisted by Mrs. Isabel Baldwin, first vice-president, distinguished by her knowledge of parliamentary law. The meetings were more sporadic than regular, but the club was called together when aid was

(*Continued on page* 236)

Southern Opinion

"WHAT a mortification it is to belong to one of the states whose representatives voted solidly against the Federal Amendment in the House," said Mrs. Julian B. Parke, president of the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association on the occasion of the big celebration held in honor of the passage of the Amendment in the House. The affair, which was held in the ball room of the Tutwiller hotel, Birmingham, was marked by the greatest enthusiasm for the Amendment, showing conclusively that the vote of the Alabama Congressmen did not represent the whole state.

"Are the women of Arkansas whose representatives voted solidly for the Amendment, any better than Alabama women?" questioned Mrs. Parke. "Or are the women of Alabama any different from those of Arkansas?

"They talk about states' rights. Has the state the right to put a stigma on the women of that state? While England and our other Allies are hastening to give women the right of suffrage as a war measure, our Congressmen are deciding whether women are people or not. We are proud to say, however, that the men who are for us in this state represent the best element of Alabama.

"ONE of these days there is going to be a society formed which will be known as 'The Sons and Daughters of Those Who Voted and Fought for Woman Suffrage.'"

W. D. Nesbit, former chairman of the Democratic committee in Alabama and Prof. N. R. Baker, county superintendent of education, urged the women, at the jubilee gathering, to work harder than ever to secure suffrage for Alabama.

In commenting on the stand of the Alabama Congressmen, Mrs. Solon Jacobs said in an interview: "It certainly was a reflection on the Alabama delegation that its members should feel their own judgment superior to that of their party leader. The inconsistency of some members of the Alabama delegation rushing to vote for the national prohibition resolution and then turning around and voting against the woman suffrage amendment, is ludicrous, to say the least."

THE Alabama State Suffrage Association has projected a program which will make suffrage one of the livest issues in that state. A questionnaire will go out to every candidate for office, legislative or executive, in the primary campaign which closes in August, to ascertain his stand on suffrage. Special attention will be given candidates for the Legislature that the members elected may be favorable to the ratification of the Federal Amendment, in the event of its passage by the Senate. In the event their plans are changed in that respect, the suffragists plan to concentrate on a campaign for primary suffrage.

The Birmingham suffragists have launched a most practical war service program which is meeting with tremendous response. On the first day of the enrollment for the free course in stenography, offered as a part of this practical program, 200 women applied.

"The biggest enterprise ever entered upon by the Birmingham committee of the Equal Suffrage Association," says the press in praising this work.

MRS. HORTENSE WARD OF HOUSTON, TEXAS

The Lone Woman Voter in the Lone Star State

TEXAS women are fearfully humiliated by the large black spot their state makes on the rapidly whitening suffrage map. And they wish that somehow they could symbolize the small torch of suffrage held by their Houston president, Mrs. Hortense Ward. For Mrs. Ward votes. As a member of the Texas Bar she votes in the election of special judges. Not a large share of suffrage perhaps, but still suffrage and a tiny crack in the opening door.

Mrs. Ward was admitted to the Texas Bar in 1910, the first woman lawyer in the state. In 1915 with her husband and partner, Judge W. H. Ward, she was admitted to the Supreme Bar, the first woman south of the Mason and Dixon line to be admitted to the Supreme Bar and the first woman in the United States to be admitted with her husband.

BUT it is not as a pioneer woman, nor as the only woman voter in the state, that Mrs. Ward is most valued by the women of Texas. It is as the author of the Married Women's Property Rights Act. Before the passage of this bill the rights of the married women of Texas were chiefly interesting because of their absence. But in 1913 Mrs. Ward went to Austin, armed with a bill correcting many of the evils in the laws on this subject. The story of her three months' campaign against seemingly insurmountable difficulties is a long one, but the outstanding fact is that she won. The bill was passed, signed, became the law, and Texas women are now enjoying its protection.

AS chairman of the Houston Equal Suffrage Association and of her senatorial district as well, Mrs. Ward plays an important part in the campaign that Texas women hope will soon end in the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Ward is also active in the program of war service carried on by the Texas Equal Suffrage Association.

Bon Voyage!

ALL the members of the Central Committee in charge of the hospital unit, and its advisers, together with the official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, joined in a good-by dinner to the departing members of the Women's Oversea Hospital staff at the Cosmopolitan Club Monday night. A feature of the program was the presentation of staff members to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which is backing the unit. Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman of the Central Committee, spoke.

The members of the Central Committee are: Mrs. F. Huntington Babcock, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Dr. Mary Lee Edward, Dr. Alice Gregory, Mrs. Edward C. Henderson, Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Emily Lewi, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. E. R. Strange, Mrs. Edwin Thorne, Dr. Anna I. van Sholly, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, chairman.

The advisers are: Dr. Pearce Bailey, Henry W. de Forest, Dr. Haven Emerson, Edward C. Henderson, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Percy Turnure, John L. Wilkie, Dr. William H. Park.

Among the staff members are:

Doctors—Dr. Caroline Finley, director; Dr. Alice Gregory, Dr. Anna van Sholly, Dr. Mary Lee Edward, Dr. Marce R. Formad, Dr. Olga E. Povitzky, Dr. Laura Hunt;

Nurses—Miss Isabel Stevens, Miss Marie B. Rhodes, Miss Jennie Merle McKee;

Nurses' Aids—Mrs. Helen S. Armstrong, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Lea Blanche Lanz, Miss Mary McCaffrey, Miss Anna Martens Wilber, Miss Shirley Eastham;

Motor Drivers—Miss Carolyn B. Mountain, Miss Mary A. Brown, Miss Marie De G. E. Lopez;

Mechanics—Mrs. Helen Isabel O. Griffith, Miss Florence Kober, Miss Mignonne Ford;

Dietitian—Miss Alminia Campbell;

Pharmacist—Miss Evelyn Thorp;

Secretaries—Miss Louise Griffith, Miss Anna Linz Breen.

It Stands

A RECENT issue of the *Chicago Legal News* contains the latest decision on one of the eight or ten cases against the Illinois Woman Suffrage law, not to speak of the 50 cases brought in prohibition elections carried by the women's vote. This case, which was appealed from lower courts on a technicality, was finally decided, after being two years in the courts, by the Illinois Supreme Court in June, 1917. It was brought by George A. Brinkman, who received a plurality of men's votes as candidate for Judge of the City Court of Chicago Heights, while Charles A. Bowles who was elected received a plurality of total men's and women's votes. The petition alleged that women "were not legal voters, were illegally allowed to vote and men were the only legal voters.

The court affirmed the decree of the lower courts in favor of the woman suffrage law.

Modern Daughters of Ceres

Five daughters of William McKenzie, of Ravenna, Ohio, cut 15 acres of corn, shocked it and saved the crop which Farmer McKenzie feared would be lost owing to his illness.

Last of the Famous Voting Vanguard

A SOUTHERN woman has hinted at a new patriotic order, Sons and Daughters of the Men in Congress who voted for the Federal Amendment. A still more exclusive society would be the descendants of the women who voted with Susan B. Anthony. There were fourteen of them, besides Miss Anthony, and only one, it is believed, now survives. She is Mrs. Margaret Leyden, widow of a Civil War veteran, Major Maurice Leyden, of Rochester, N. Y.

On November 5, 1872, these fourteen women followed Miss Anthony to the polls in her test of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Miss Anthony's claim always was—and it was backed up by lawyers and statesmen—that under the second sentence in that amendment women were illegally deprived of their franchise.

Several of the voting women were of Miss Anthony's own household, her three sisters, Miss Mary Anthony, Mrs. Hannah Anthony Mosher and Mrs. Guelma Anthony McLean, standing by her. The other eleven women who, for conscience's sake met the challenging election inspectors, were, according to the Rochester *Post-Express* of January 12, 1918, Mrs. Margaret Leyden, Mrs. Rhoda De Garmo, Mrs. Sarah Truesdale, Mrs. Mary Pulver, Miss Ellen S. Baker, Mrs. Nancy M. Chapman, Mrs. Susan M. Hough, Mrs. Hannah Chatfield, Mrs. Lottie Bolls Anthony, Mrs. Jane M. Cogswell and Mrs. Mary L. Hebard (wife of the then editor of the *Express*).

MISS ANTHONY'S venture was in response to a leading editorial in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* on November 1, 1872. It was an impassioned plea for registration at the polls: "If you were not permitted to vote," it read, "you would fight for the right, undergo all privations for it, face death for it. You have it now at the cost of five minutes' time—and yet, on election day, hundreds of you are likely to lose your votes because you have not thought it worth while to give the five minutes. Register now."

There was nothing in this notice to indicate men only—it was a call to Americans to be loyal to their faith in the ballot, and Miss Anthony had just conducted a campaign for that very symbol of democracy which citizens were asked to uphold.

She and her sisters went to the registry of the Rochester Eighth Ward (in a barber's shop) and asked to be registered. Miss Anthony read the Fourteenth Amendment ("No state shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens") to three nonplussed election inspectors, who finally entered the names of the Anthony sisters, one inspector objecting. Miss Anthony then called on other women in her ward and fifteen in all registered.

THE evening papers told the story, and fanned the flame. In all fifty women throughout the city were registered. Two papers of Rochester gave the news reports of the occurrence, but made no adverse comments; but one attacked the women so furiously in its editorial comments that all the inspectors, except those in the Eighth Ward, were terrorized and refused to accept the the ballots of the women. The three inspectors of the ward where the women voted were arrested and indicted "for having knowingly and wilfully received the votes of persons not entitled to vote." Each was fined $25 and costs. The day after election Miss Anthony wrote Mrs. Stanton and said: "Well, I've been and gone and done it; positively voted this morning, and

SHE FOUGHT NOT PERSONS BUT CONDITIONS

swore my vote in at that—not a jeer, not a rude word, not a disrespectful look has met one woman. Now, if all our suffrage women would work to this end of enforcing the constitutional supremacy of national over state law, what strides we might make; but oh, I'm so tired. I hope you, too, voted."

What is almost always forgotten is that the fifteen voting women had had legal advice, Judge Henry B. Selden confirming Miss Anthony's claim to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment. After investigation of her evidence he said he "would protect her in that right to the best of his ability."

MRS. MARGARET LEYDEN, who was an intimate friend of the Anthony sisters and Mrs. Stanton, and lived very near them, was one of the women who actually voted. She was a little woman of a retiring disposition, timid almost to painfulness, yet she was, it is claimed, the first secretary of the first women's political club in the United States, and she came to be a member of that little group "that forced its way into the polling places in the old Eighth Ward, out around and beyond General Hospital, put the election officers in hot water, and created a ferment that reached the length and breadth of the land"; a yeast still leavening the world.

Mrs. Leyden was, with Miss Anthony and the rest of the fifteen women, taken before United States Commissioner Storrs, United States District Attorney Crowley and Assistant District Attorney Pond. They were ordered to appear for examination on Friday, November 29, a dramatic feature being the fact that the room where they were examined was "the same dingy little room in which in olden days fugitive slaves had been examined and returned to their masters."

At the second hearing, two days before Christmas, so many ladies of the city were present that it looked like a social gathering. Of those on trial, one paper said: "The majority of these law-breakers were elderly, matronly looking women with thoughtful faces, just the sort one would like to see in charge of one's sick room — considerate, patient, kindly."

The commissioner held all of them guilty, and fixed their bail at $500 each. All of them furnished it but Miss Anthony, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus. When she was arrested and was being escorted to the court-house by the sheriff she was taken on the street car. The sheriff, not wishing to embarrass her, went to the end of the car, leaving her alone. When the conductor asked her for her fare, Miss Anthony said: "I am a prisoner, traveling under escort of the sheriff. He is in the rear of the car. Ask him for my fare."

SHE was indicted by the grand jury the following January, and her trial was held in Canandaigua in June. Mrs. Leyden still tells, with amusement, how the state was compelled to pay the costs of her attendance at the Anthony trial and her traveling expenses to Canandaigua and return, because the district attorney thought to turn a smart trick. He put her on the witness stand when he saw her at Canandaigua, where she had gone with her husband, as a friend and supporter of the woman the state was using its machinery to punish.

Miss Anthony, found guilty of having "knowingly, wrongfully and unlawfully voted" (the said Susan B. Anthony being then and there a person of the female sex), was fined $100.

Miss Anthony's stirring response was: "May it please your honor, I will never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty, and I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

The Vote and the Voter

Who May Vote and Where

By Mary Sumner Boyd

IT would seem as if the lack of uniformity in voting qualifications in the 48 states would lead to violation of Art. IV, section 2, of the United States Constitution, and as if some specific discriminations were in direct opposition to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The struggle of the 13 original states toward democracy was, first, to free themselves from government by a religious aristocracy, and second, from government by property holders. By 1826, when Maryland abolished religious qualifications, these were a dead letter everywhere; with Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island in 1842 property qualifications ceased to be important. Except for a few Southern states, where they have been revived for the special purpose of race discrimination, there are today no property qualifications in general elections. A few states lay down a property requirement in elections on tax or school matters.

Prepayment or payment of poll tax is a requirement in some states. The poll tax, a tax on the head or "poll" of the individual, not on his property, has been the subject of much misconception in connection with voting. It has nothing to do with the polls or voting. It was originally "a tax on the right to live."

Four states prohibit it as contrary to democratic ideals.

TWENTY-FIVE state constitutions either impose a poll tax or authorize their Legislatures to impose one at need. The amount varies from one to four dollars in the different states. In a few states some forms of partial suffrage, granted not by the constitution, but by act of Legislature, are made dependent on poll-tax payment. It is imposed in nine states on all adults; in ten on all male inhabitants, though in one of this group, the state of Arkansas, the women voters at the primaries have voluntarily shared this burden. In Utah, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Tennessee it falls on all male *citizens*, and only in Oklahoma and Rhode Island on all *electors* who have full suffrage. That is, in only six states is payment required from voters, as such.

The poll tax, being based on no tangible object but on the person himself, is easy to evade, and being unpopular on account of its undemocratic basis, it is notoriously evaded. In 1914, in spite of the many million adults throughout the Union subject to state poll taxes, a total of only $2,000,000 was collected.

FOR this reason all but six of the states which impose such a tax, whether on adults, male adults or male citizens, have cannily provided that at least one section of the population shall prove that they have met their obligation to the state by producing, before they can vote, their poll-tax receipt, or proof of prepayment of a tax they would owe whether voters or not.

From the 40's on the foreigner and the negro gradually became the problem of the constitutions, the foreigner being made welcome by Western and mid-Western states, the negro being rejected as a citizen, until by 1861 he could vote in only four states.

In 1870 the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified and all color restrictions became inoperative in state constitutions, even where the states did not go to the trouble of amending. It is a curious fact that among the amendments "voted upon, but not passed," in Ohio in 1912, is one "to strike out the word white" in the suffrage clause, and a clause covering the negro and the native-born Chinaman was voted on in Oregon as late as 1916.

FOR fifteen years or so after the Fifteenth Amendment the negro vote was used as a means of power in the South by the Northern Republican Carpet-Baggers. Between about 1890 and 1907 a system of alternative tests was worked out which has, in some states, cut down the negro vote to five per cent of adult males. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Virginia have the most elaborate provisions.

Chief among these alternatives, of which two or more had to be fulfilled in the various states, were property qualifications, the "grandfather clause," special poll-tax requirements, educational and moral tests. Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina require among their alternatives property to the amount of $300; Georgia requires $500. In six Southern states the poll tax is used as another means of complicating voting requirements. Thus Alabama requires proof that all polls have been paid since 1901, Georgia that all taxes assessed since 1877 have been paid, and the requirements of Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi are only less difficult to fulfill.

Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Virginia provided, some of them, that voters or descendants of voters before the Civil War, others that soldiers in that war, or their descendants, should be subject to no other tests.

"This is the 'grandfather clause,' which," says A. B. Hart, "is the purely American form of hereditary aristocracy."

In June, 1915, the first blow was struck at the "grandfather clause" by the Federal Supreme Court decision that this section of the Oklahoma Constitution was at variance with the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The decision says in part:

"A PROVISION in a state constitution recurring to conditions existing before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the continuance of which conditions that amendment prohibited, and making those conditions the test of the right to the suffrage, is in conflict with, and void under, the Fifteenth Amendment.

"The 'grandfather clause' incorporated by reference to the laws of those states, which in terms excluded negroes from the franchise on January 1, 1866, because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and so itself impliedly excludes them for the same reason.

"Its effect is to exclude practically *all* illiterate negroes and practically *no* illiterate white men, and from this its unconstitutional purpose may be inferred."

Difficult educational tests and moral requirements too vague to fulfill in cases where they were actually pressed are other means by which the negro was disfranchised.

The early educational qualifications were not adopted by Southern states.

Seventeen states in all have educational tests. Some Eastern and far-Western states have them for the bona fide educational purposes and supplement them by a fairly good system of free education, a compulsory education law and a small percentage of illiteracy.

THE educational test of the South goes along with bad public educational facilities and a very large percentage of illiteracy. The fact that it has no educational purpose is brought out in some of the Southern states by the captious and difficult character of some of the tests, which would tax a quick-witted man to perform. Louisiana requires a 75-word written application for registration, Virginia a written application giving the voter's history for two years previous and his previous vote. Mississippi not only requires the reading of a section of the constitution, but a "reasonable interpretation thereof."

New Mexico came into the Union in 1912 with a prohibition of educational tests.

In 34 states idiots, the insane, or both, are disqualified in specific terms. Though no mention of either class is made in the constitutions of the other states they probably disqualify them in actual practice.

THE moral requirements imposed on voters by the Southern states are no less distinctive than the educational.

Thus, in Alabama, if a negro has no property, he has, as part of the educational qualification, to give evidence of "regular work in a lawful employment for the greater part of the preceding year," and in Alabama and in Georgia he must be "a person of good moral character who understands the duties of a citizen of the republic." These are requirements which can be interpreted freely and can be pressed, or not, according to the will of election officials.

Not all moral tests have reference to the negro. Practically all the 48 states today lay down some moral requirements, many of them impossible to enforce. These cover a wide field, from wife-beating to election frauds. On the whole, in the Western and Northern states dishonesty in public life is accentuated; in the patriarchal South, where the family is, on the whole, more dominant, sexual irregularities have more prominence.

Many states disqualify paupers or tramps. A few states have moral qualifications which are reminiscent of Colonial days. Thus no less than eight states disqualify a duellist. Connecticut requires a "good moral character" and "a quiet and peaceable behavior." Vermont and Virginia require that voters have "an attachment and interest in the community."

(*Continued on page 237*)

You and Your Daily Bread

WAR bread exhibits are the feature of the moment, and women are doing their share in public ways and in private ways to fulfill the Government's requests that substitute flours be put on the market and used in the home. They are demanding war bread of their bakers and of their cooks. The *Woman Citizen* has put its shoulder to the wheel to push along the Government's demands. It has from week to week furnished reliable recipes in the interests of Federal food production and food conservation committees.

IN Summit, New Jersey, the local committee on Food Conservation of the Woman's Division of the National Council of Defense is promoting a war bread contest with a prize for the winning loaf. Competitors are to be cooks, paid or unpaid, of any nationality or of any color. Recipes in sealed envelopes will be submitted by them. The popularity of their bread and rolls will be judged by a referendum on an equal, direct and universal suffrage basis. There is to be no sex discrimination against the male voter. The war bread recipes of the *Woman Citizen* will be a feature of the exhibition.

Here is still another raised bread formula, contributed by Mrs. M. A. McGeoy of Palm Garden, Pass Christian, Mississippi:

McGeoy Suffrage Bread

TO 1½ qts. boiling water (preferably potato water) add slowly 1 cup of corn meal well moistened, making a mush, which boil slowly for 15 minutes; set to cool until lukewarm; then into half a cup of this mush mix one piece of compressed yeast, which return to the remainder of the mush; beat it in, adding a half cup of sugar and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Set to rise. After it has risen and begun to fall add level tablespoon of salt and rounding tablespoon of lard or other shortening; in higher latitude, a pint of warm milk, or milk and water, or water may be added to this quantity of yeast; but in the moist, lower altitude, no more liquid should be added. Beat the batter well, adding whatever flour is necessary to make a soft dough and set to rise. When the dough has doubled its height it is ready to mould into rolls or loaves. If it is desired to make the bread quicker, the salt and shortening may be added to the batter at first and a soft dough be made which, after rising twice its height, may be made into loaves and rolls. Let the rolls or loaves rise twice their height and bake in a slow oven 35 to 45 minutes, according to size. This makes nutritious and lovely bread.

Why Boys Are Funny

The headmaster of Eton contributes to the Nineteenth Century some good stories illustrative of "The Humor of Boyhood." Here is an example: "Trace the growth of the power of Parliament during the time of the Tudors." Answer: "In the reign of Elizabeth the Commons were always petitioning the Sovereign to marry; a thing they would not have dreamt of doing in the time of Henry the Eighth."

Susan B. Anthony

(*Continued from page* 231)

NOW that the feminine world has run to trousered uniforms it seems strange to read that the first wearers of "bloomers" were followed by jeering, yelling mobs of men and boys who threw sticks and stones at them. Miss Anthony liked pretty clothes and hated bloomers, but with her large vision of the opening vistas of woman's work she foresaw that a reform in clothes would be imperative. And for a time she tried bloomers. But her relief was immense when she could conscientiously discard them as being less essential to the cause of women than the suffrage which the bloomers covered with harmful ridicule.

She advocated a "Woman's Land Army" of women as agriculturists and horticulturists, more than fifty years ago. And she demonstrated their ability by work in her own garden.

Miss Anthony's paper, *The Revolution*, took up with great vigor, the cause of working women. In fact, the Working Woman's Association, with officers chosen from the various occupations represented, ranging from typesetters to rag pickers, was formed in the office of *The Revolution* in 1868.

MISS ANTHONY was made chairman of a committee on female labor, of the National Labor Union Congress. Her committee reported a strong set of resolutions, urging the organization of women's trades unions, demanding an eight-hour law and equal pay in all positions and pledging support to secure the ballot for women.

"I do not demand equal pay for any women save those who do work equal in value," said Miss Anthony to the girls whom she was leading into organization for better conditions. "Scorn to be coddled by your employers; make them understand that you are in their service as workers, not as women."

All these things Susan B. Anthony did as the great protagonist of the woman movement. But the palm was not gained without the dust of the arena.

In her diary at midnight on her birthday in 1870, she wrote: "Fiftieth birthday! One half century done, one score years of it hard labor for bettering humanity—temperance—emancipation—enfranchisement—oh, such a struggle!"

Suffrage Coffee House

A SUFFRAGE Coffee House has just been opened for the benefit of the soldiers at Ayer, Mass. On February 2, it was formally presented in the name of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, and was accepted by Brigadier General William Weigel for the men of the Seventy-sixth Division. The Boston Globe says: "It is easily the most comfortable and cosy building of its kind in this division."

The house was bought by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw and Mrs. George Richmond Fearing, Jr., and leased to the Suffrage Association for a nominal rent. It contains not only a cafe, but baths, a reading room, a rest and music room for the soldiers, with rooms where their wives, mothers and sisters can be entertained over night. The writing room has been furnished by the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston.

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Susan B. Anthony Club

(*Continued from page* 232)

asked for by states that were going through the ordeal of a suffrage campaign. Money was always needed, speakers had to be sent also. Mrs. Sperry, although partly incapacitated for a time through the accident of a broken limb, in the early part of the Exposition, was always at her post as president, the meetings being called at her house. Through her influence and precept the money and speakers were forthcoming. Her eight years as president of the State Suffrage Association, besides being the president of the Susan B. Anthony Club, had given her that knowledge that only comes from experience; her extensive travels in her own and foreign lands had taught her diplomacy. Her motto is now and always has been equal suffrage, since she became a convert to the cause through Susan B. Anthony's influence in 1871. The Susan B. Anthony Club and Mary Simpson Sperry's name are indissolubly linked together. The world is the better for both. The last act of the dying hour of the club was to send money to the New York campaign committee through Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

MANY of the members of the club have passed on. One, the well-beloved Ellen A. Sargent, never lived to see the fruition of her hopes. Others of the noble women have gone, their brave hearts forever stilled. You may close down the lids of their sightless eyes, screw down the coffin lid, pile high the sod on their last resting place, but you cannot bury with them the memories of their noble lives. That memory will live as long as the history of California lives. They have given to California women the inestimable blessings of liberty, the most precious boon that mortals can have; the right to think and act for themselves and their children, and these descendants of the freed women of California will rise up in the coming years to call them blessed. When history records the life of Susan B. Anthony, when it writes the word finis at the close, it will also write those words: "*Exegi monumentum aere perennius.*"

SARAH GARRETSON PRINGLE.

The Vote and the Voter

(*Continued from page* 235)

TWENTY-TWO states disqualify for all crime, South Carolina for certain crimes; Alabama enumerates a long list. Idaho includes polygamists in its list.

Mississippi, which punishes the unjust by depriving of the vote a person once convicted of crime, rewards the just by setting a very short residence requirement for ministers, and South Carolina pays a like premium to this class and to school teachers.

California and Idaho disfranchise the Chinese. In May, 1882, a federal statute provided that "Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese (immigrants) to citizenship."

The untaxed Indian on the reservation is a ward, not a citizen, but the Amendment of May 8, 1906, to the Federal Allotment Act, expressly provides that those who have left the reservation and adopted habits of civilization shall have the citizen rights of natives of the United States, and this act is often made to cover whole tribes.

SHORT or long residence requirements and special naturalization provisions show whether or not a state wants to attract settlers. In the very early days some of the states laid little stress on citizenship or length of residence.

Today eight grant voting rights on "first papers"; Maine requires only three months' residence and nine others six months, or less, residence. In marked contrast Rhode Island and six Southern states now require two years' residence.

KANSAS first, in 1913, and since then 12 other states, have made voting easy by allowing absentees to mail their ballots. It is the only way to make practical the provision found in very many constitutions that absence of soldiers, sailors or public officials from the state shall not entail loss of citizenship. It should apply in all states to all enforced absentees. By special legislature provision in 1917 the majority of the states arranged for a soldier-vote in time of war.

There are many classes perpetually disfranchised by the nature of their work. Among these are actors on the road, workers in transportation, agricultural laborers, lumbermen, roadmakers or workers in many public works in contract camps, those workers who migrate with the canning industry from Florida to Maine as the seasons change, other workers in seasonal trades, bridge-builders and many others in the building trades.

NEXT to the residence requirement as an unintentional method of disfranchisement is the confusing machinery of registration.

By the 90's the difficulties and perplexities of this prerequisite of voting had, with other causes, cut considerably into the number of voters. Arkansas alone forbids registration. The variations between states in number of voters are wide. The *Encyclopedia of American Government* shows that in the election of congressmen in 1910 the ratio of voters to population in certain states was as follows: Mississippi, 1 in 75 people; Carolina, 1 in 50; Massachusetts, 1 in 8, and Utah, 1 in 4.

The 50 per cent difference between Massachusetts and Utah is laid to woman suffrage, and the smallness of the vote in the Southern states to the impediments presented by their constitutions.

(Exact information about the suffrage qualifications of each state can be obtained from the Research Department of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education.)

For Economy's Sake

NEW YORK state can save $214,000 if it hearkens to the advice of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. The Party waives its request for special enrollment days for women voters. "Long years of training in the handling of the family budget have made woman economical," said Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, when it was announced that the cost would be $214,000.

In the event the legislators at Albany insist on special enrollment of the women, the Woman Suffrage Party favors personal enrollment rather than enrollment by mail or canvass. The women feel that the latter method may result in undue pressure by rival political parties.

Don't Be An Average Voter

THE average American voter has prejudices, party feelings, general notions of a certain kind, but he gives to the fundamental questions of government not much more thought than a street-car horse does to the profits of the line. Were this not the case so many hoary abuses could not have survived and so many new ones have been added.—*Progress and Poverty.*

Not So Mere

THE small boy sometimes sees straight and sees far, says the *Christian Science Monitor.* John stood high in his examination, but a girl took the highest mark. His father was indignant.

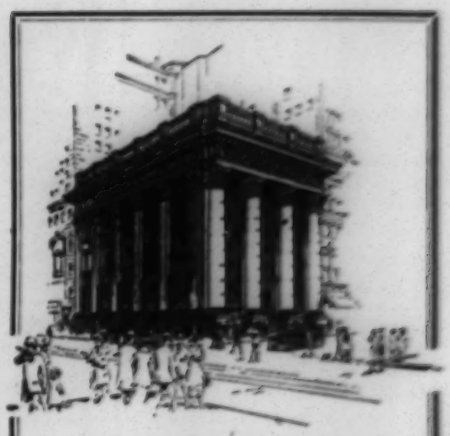
"John, I am surprised to find you have allowed yourself to be beaten by a mere girl."

"Yes, father," said John unblushingly, "I have; but I can tell you something—girls are not so very mere after all."

Democracy Advancing

"TWO-THIRDS of the House of Representatives have voted to make the United States more safe for democracy. That is the meaning of the adoption of the resolution submitting the woman suffrage amendment. There was no good reason for any other course. Those who opposed the measure may offer explanations, but they cannot argue away the fact that denial of suffrage is denial of democracy. And because it is denial of democracy there is no force to the plea that suffrage is a matter which should be left to the States. In no State of the Union should there be a government which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed. The states' rights doctrine does not imply the right of one class within a state to deprive others of rights, for no fault of their own. And it is gratifying that so firm an upholder of states' rights as President Wilson has come to see the force of this distinction, and, by changing his attitude, has pushed the measure nearer to victory."

(The Public.)



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Where Is Your State?

YOU have no idea how difficult it is for us to sit down each week and compile a column or so on why no right-minded woman in the United States to-day is complete without *The Woman Citizen*. It seems to us so perfectly self-evident that it is hard to grasp any other point of view. And now despite the pro-German weatherman and all the horrors of heatless Monday and traffic tie-ups, one undeniable spring day has slipped into February and instead of pondering serious matters such as "Why are Illinois and Pennsylvania so long in getting started?" and "Why is New Jersey so fine and forehanded?" some totally foreign nonsense like "Why is a mouse?" bobs up persistently in our stream of consciousness.

"Why *is* a mouse when it spins on its tail?"

"The higher the fewer."

Does that answer mean nothing in your life?

It does in ours. It is an axiom of gloomiest import in these war times and applies to tons of coal, loaves of bread, hats, shoes and postage stamps.

It works both ways with *The Woman Citizen* and might well be written

The fewer our readers, the higher our publication cost. The higher our publication cost, the higher (eventually) our yearly subscription rate. The higher our yearly subscription rate, the fewer our readers. The fewer—— But why continue this vicious circle of black magic?

OUR State Circulation Chairmen are a host of good fairies and with their concerted efforts the spell has been broken and the words read

the higher your state subscription list
the fewer the adverse votes in your Legislature

Gaze upon them—but do more than that. Frame them and hang them in your headquarters—but do more than that. Appoint at once a Woman Citizen Circulation Chairman for your own organization who will see that every one of your members becomes a subscriber. And so make *your own magazine* the most influential weekly in America!

If you will read Dr. Jones's statement on this page you wil see what fun one can get out of boosting *The Woman Citizen* and, incidentally, that Iowa is going to give your state a close run for the First Cash Premium!

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
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Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
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West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown.
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County Chairmen

Kentucky:
Fayette County, Miss Whitney Hostetter of Lexington
Mason County, Mrs. Lillian Dodson of Maysville
City of Lexington, Mrs. W. D. Drake

There is really nothing easier than securing new subscribers for the Woman Citizen. In fact, it is so easy that telling about it is not likely to be very interesting. However, if we are to get the 100,000 we want and need, it may help to share our experiences.

To begin with, all my efforts to introduce the Woman Citizen to new readers have been made in connection with public meetings at which suffrage and its progress and plans have been set forth as enthusiastically as possible. A few quotations from the Citizen and several references to striking bits of suffrage news gleaned from it help to whet interest. Then an appeal for subscribers, showing what a new field it opens up to those who become acquainted with it, with a few jokes illustrating how ignorant some people are about suffrage, with the story of its endowment which gives them several dollars worth for one dollar—and so forth. It really sounds no more simple than it is. Whenever one opens a woman's eyes to her need of exactly the thing which the Citizen can do for her she is quite ready to subscribe.

The requisites for successful soliciting of subscriptions are three,—belief in the Woman Citizen, enthusiasm for women and willingness to ask them to do things. We ask too little from most of them. There is no magic except the magic of faith and enthusiasm.

As for our plans to push Iowa to the top in the present canvass, we are organizing a committee, with a Chairman in each of the eleven Congressional Districts who will in turn appoint County leaders with instructions to them to secure at least one woman in each town to seek out interested women and secure their subscriptions. Every time any sort of Suffrage meeting is held an appeal is made and always some woman says, "I have been wanting to get hold of something of that sort." We are simply opening an opportunity to many who do not know where to look for the information they want and that is a true sort of missionary work any time.

Long life and much power to the Woman Citizen. There are few things more delightful than to introduce it to new friends. —EFFIE MCCOLLUM JONES, Webster City, Iowa.

Rules Governing the Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Breaking New Ground

THE Susquehanna Collieries Company has appointed the first woman weighmaster in the anthracite region.

THE War Department will send abroad a unit of women telephone operators. They will wear a distinctive uniform and will be considered from a military standpoint as in a similar position to the members of the British Women's Auxiliary Corps.

LOLA ANDERSON, United States Deputy Marshal, recently took oath of office in Denver, Colorado, succeeding Samuel Rosuck, who resigned to join the army. Hers is not exactly a peaceful job either. Conundrum for Everett P. Wheeler: Can the woman voter sustain her vote by force of arms?

MISS IRENE BELTZ, who has been named weighmaster at a colliery at Beaver Brook, Pa., is probably the first woman to take a position in the actual operating staff of any coal mine in the United States.

AMERICAN industry is duplicating the English experience. Joseph A. Holland tells in the *American Machinist* of the Remington Arms Company's experience with women in men's places. Not all women succeed; no more do all men. But where they do, Mr. Holland reports that in dexterity and perseverance in overcoming difficulties they have outdistanced their male predecessors. In the production of small and intricate parts they have in some instances increased the output 400 per cent.

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